FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ISLAMABAD

General Debate Ends

BK211027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The general debate in the closed-door plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference ended this afternoon. During the 4-day debate heads of delegations from different member states put forward the viewpoints of their countries on the issues facing the Muslim world.

Chairman of the conference Agha Shahi told newsmen after this morning's plenary session that the work assigned to the plenary has been completed and it would now start its deliberations, later this afternoon, on the reports by the four committees of the conference.

Asked whether the draft resolution on Afghanistan was before the plenary session, he said it would be taken up when the recommendations of the Political Committee are discussed by the plenary session.

Agha Shahi said first of all the plenary would be taking up the report of the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee, followed by the reports of the other committees. He said all the committees except the Political Committee had finished their work.

Asked if there was a possibility of the session being extended, the chairman of the conference said that it would depend on the consensus of the house. They might perhaps have a night-long session to dispose of the work or adjourn sometime in the night and resume their deliberations tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the Political Committee, which had a nightlong session yesterday, resumed its deliberations this morning to dispose of the remaining items before it.

Conference Resolutions Adopted

BK211803 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference has decided to request President of Pakistan Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to address the 35th UN General Assembly session on behalf of the Islamic world and on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Conference on the auspicious occasion of the beginning of 15th century Hizrah and the message of Islam to mankind. The resolution was unanimously approved with acclamation by the full house of the plenary session.

The plenary session, with the passage of this resolution, has started deliberations on various resolutions submitted by the four committees appointed by it.

The conference also adopted another resolution asking Pakistan to request the Security Council for an immediate meeting to discuss the Israeli move to make Jerusalem its permanent capital. The resolution which had been moved by PLO also called for the holding of an extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference if Israel does not rescind its decision to annex Jerusalem. The extraordinary session will discuss ways and means of taking further necessary steps in this regard.

Chairman of the conference Agha Shahi told our representative when the conference rose for [word indistinct] the plenary session has already adopted the reports of the economic, cultural and administrative committees. He said they would try to conclude their work tonight, even if the session continued throughout the night.

The other draft resolutions to be adopted by the conference include a Pakistan-sponsored resolution envisaging the formation of a ministerial committee of the conference to seek a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. Giving details of the Pakistan resolution, the official spokesman of the conference told newsmen this afternoon that it stipulates the formation of the committee comprising the chairman of the Islamic Conference, its secretary general and several ministers. The committee would devise ways and means of securing a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. These would include consultations, as well as convening of an international conference on the issue.

The spokesman said the draft resolution reaffirms the determination of the foreign ministers to put an end to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and to isure respect for the political independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan, and the right of the Afghan people to determine their own political and social systems without any outside interference.

Referring to the sufferings of the Afghan people and their continued influx into Pakistan, the resolution urges for the return of these refugees to their home in security and honor. It appeals to all countries to extend aid and assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees.

The spokesman said Syria, Libya, and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen as well as Algeria had expressed their reservation to the setting up of a ministerial committee on the Afghanistan issue.

Giving details of another Pakistani draft resolution adopted by the Political Committee, the spokesman said it emphasizes that the security of every Muslim country is a common concern of all the Islamic states. It calls for strengthening the security of Islamic countries through close cooperation and solidarity among themselves in accordance with the charter of the Islamic Organization and the nonaligned movement. The Pakistani resolution does not seek the formation of military alliances or pacts. It expresses the determination of member states to have full sovereignty over their natural resources and to preserve Islamic values and way of life and to forge cooperation among the Muslim states in the spiritual, political and social fields.

The spokesman said certain countries expressed reservations to some paragraphs of this draft resolution.

The spokesman said at today's final meeting of the Political Committee, 16 resolutions were adopted. They included those on the Middle East, Palestine, Jerusalem, racism, Cyprus, Muslims in southern Philippines, Muslim refugees from Kampuchea as well as (?compensation to) countries, victims of colonialism and imperialism.

Giving details of the closed-door plenary session today, the official spokesman said it adopted the resolution to hold the 12th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Baghdad next year at the invitation of Iraq.

The plenary session elected three assistant secretary generals of the conference. They are (Dr Fakhri Alami) of Mali; Arshad-uz az-Zaman of Bangladesh and (Mr Zainul Arafin) of Indonesia. The spokesman said at a special meeting of the foreign ministers this afternoon, donations from several countries for the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Al Quds [Jerusalem] Fund and waqf [charities] of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and waqf of the Al Quds Fund were received. The donations, amounting to well over $50,658,000 were made by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, the Federal Turkish State of Cyprus, Oman and Tunisia.

Resolution on Afghanistan

BK220148 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference has established a three-member minisetrial level committee including Pakistan. The committee has been authorized to devise ways and means of securing a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan crisis. A resolution to this regard was adopted at a closed-door plenary session of the conference which continued throughout the whole night.

Agha Shahi, chairman of the conference, told newsmen early this morning that the other two members of the committee are Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat.

He said the committee, beside holding appropriate consultations to find a just solution to this crisis, will convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or any other body. The committee will decide on this after consultations.

In answer to a question, Agha Shahi said the new resolution reaffirms the resolution adopted at the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference [on Afghanistan], which demands, among other things, the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

He said an amendment to the draft resolution on Afghanistan expresses the hope that the nonaligned movement will play an important role within the framework of this resolution in finding a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan crisis so that peace and stability can be established in the region. Libya, Syria, North and South Yemens [as heard] and the PLO protested this resolution.

Resolution on Iran

BK220122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in a resolution on Iran strongly condemned the recent U.S. action against Iran. The resolution also appealed to Iran to continue to work for a solution to the U.S. hostage issue in the Islamic spirit. It stressed that the United States should refrain from any action that impedes a solution to this issue.

The resolution also strongly condemned the use of threat or force against, or any other method to pressure or intervene in Iran, or economic sanctions by a country or a group of countries against it.

Further Details

BK220236 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in a resolution on Iran strongly condemned the recent U.S. action against Iran. The resolution expressed deep concern over the trend of increasing dangerous tensions, growing political and military superpower rivalry and resorting to the tactic of military intervention, as reflected by their actions.

The resolution expressed regret at the growing military presence and activities of the superpowers, which naturally has increased tension and poses a threat to peace in the region. The resolution asked the superpowers to implement the declaration on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and immediately withdraw their forces from this region.

The conference expressed solidarity with the determination of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its people to establish in a true sense an independent and Islamic state in accordance with the teachings of Islam. The conference expressed outrage at Egypt for providing facilities to the United States for military aggression against Iran.

Resolution on Horn of Africa

BK220240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 May (AFP)--Foreign ministers of the 40-nation Islamic Conference today denounced the "continued presence of Soviet, Cuban and other troops from outside the continent in the Horn of Africa," and called for their "immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal."

Seven members expressed reservations on the total resolution, which also decided to "support and strengthen the Somali Democratic Republic morally, politically and materially to enable it to withstand foreign pressure and aggression." They were: Syria, North Yemen, South Yemen, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Libya, Algeria and Mali.

The conference said its fact-finding mission in Somalia from April 16 to 24 this year had reported the presence of Soviet, Cuban and other allied forces in the Horn, with continued aggression and violation of the territorial integrity of Somalia.

It described as "negative and dangerous" the effects of the foreign presence in the Horn on the problem of the Ethiopian province of Eritrea, where secessionist forces have been fighting a long battle for independence.

The conference called on "all parties concerned in the Eritrean problem to seek a just solution to this problem by peaceful means which are not contrary to the United Nations resolutions." The organization called on all states and international specialized agencies to provide "humanitarian assistance to the Eritrean refugees" and decided to keep the issue for review at its next ordinary session.

Assistant Secretary General Elected

BK211632 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] At the Islamic foreign ministers conference now being held in Islamabad, Bangladesh has been unanimously elected assistant secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference. Bangladesh Ambassador in Egypt Arshad-uz az-Zaman has been elected to the post. The proposal for electing Bangladesh as the assistant secretary general was accepted unanimously at the plenary session today.

Meanwhile, a Bangladesh proposal for organizing international games by the Islamic countries on a regular basis has been approved by the Cultural Affairs Committee of the conference. The proposal has now been sent to the plenary session.

Tunisian Minister on Afghanistan

LD221011 Tunis L'ACTION in French 17 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia Calls for Increased Muslim Understanding and Solidarity"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhoja arrived in Rawalpindi yesterday morning. He was welcomed by the Pakistani communications minister, the marshal of protocol, representatives of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry and the Islamic Conference General Secretariat and members of the Tunisian delegation.

During a press conference, Mr Hassan Belkhoja referred to the fraternal relations existing between Tunis and Pakistan and conveyed President Bourguiba's and the Tunisian people's friendly greetings to President Ziaul Haq and the Pakistani people.

He expressed the hope that the work of the 11th session of the conference of foreign ministers from Islamic countries would lead to increased understanding and solidarity among member countries and make it possible to envisage solutions to problems which the Islamic world has to face.

Tunisia, Mr Belkhoja added, whose attitude toward the Palestinian problem and the Jerusalem question, among others, has been clearly explained by President Bourguiba, will spare no effort to contribute toward a search for a solution to these problems in accordance with the legitimate desires of the Palestinian people and the Muslim community, a solution which should be based, he stated, on international legitimacy guaranteeing self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to create an independent state on their territory under PLO leadership.

Referring to the Afghan problem, the minister reaffirmed Tunisia's stance as defined by President Bourguiba at the beginning of January 1980 in the presence of members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tunis and expressed Tunisia's concern and alarm in the face of any form of foreign intervention and its hope that the Islamic Conference would take action with a view to restoring peace and security in Afghanistan and that the Soviet Union would contribute toward the conference's success by deciding to withdraw its troops. Furthermore, Mr Belkhoja emphasized that any violation of the UN and Islamic Conference charters constitutes a threat to peace and security not only in the Islamic world but also in the world as a whole.

Creating a Committee for "Political Settlement"

This being the case, a consensus in favor of a first step toward a "political" solution to the Afghan problem seemed to emerge among the foreign ministers of Islamic countries on Friday. In fact, even before the opening of the 11th Islamic conference on Saturday, [the Pakistani] minister of state for foreign affairs, Agha Shahi, stated during a press conference that a high-level committee consisting of Muslim countries concerned at the Afghan crisis would be instructed to seek political means for resolving it.

The term "political solution" was first adopted by the Pakistanis and represents a considerable shift in their position. Indeed, during the extraordinary Islamic conference in January they were only intent on condemning the Afghan regime and the Soviet invasion.

However, Mr Agha Shahi marked the limits of Pakistani concessions by stating that "any solution must be based on the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the return of Afghan refugees under conditions insuring security and in an honorable manner and the Afghan people's right to choose the regime they want. Our conference will adopt decisions consistent with the resolutions adopted in January but any solution will have to take into account any evolvement of the problem," Mr Shahi stated, adding that "the Soviets have increased the number of their troops in Afghanistan."

However, according to observers, the creation of such a high-level committee could make it possible to initiate an indirect dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Somali Minister on Afghanistan

BK220312 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister of Somali Dr Andurrahman Jamba Barre told Radio Pakistan in Islamabad this afternoon that it is the religious obligation of Muslim countries to help Pakistan in alleviating sufferings of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He said Muslim countries should take a united stand to insure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and to allow the Afghan people to decide their own destiny. He appreciated Pakistan's support for the cause of Muslims all over the world.

Maldives Minister on Afghanistan

BK211035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Maldives Minister of External Affairs Fathulla Jameel has said his country will continue to support the right of the people of Afghanistan to decide their own way of life. Talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport this afternoon before his departure for home, he said that his country did not consider the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as an intervention in a single country but as something that undermines the security of the region and poses a threat to international peace. He said if the Islamic countries stood firmly on this issue, the entire world would know that there was no room for any intervention in the internal affairs of a country either directly or indirectly.

Further Statements on Afghanistan

BK210100 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta has said Morocco has proposed the setting up of a committee comprising the foreign ministers of some Muslim countries for a dialogue with the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue. He told Radio Pakistan in Islamabad today that the proposed committee would explain the [word indistinct] voice of the Islamic Conference to the Soviet Union and find out how respect for the sovereignty of the member state could be obtained. He said the Soviet Union is a superpower and its role in international affairs cannot be ignored.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja told Radio Pakistan that Indonesia would support the Pakistan proposal for setting up a committee to insure the implementation of the decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan taken at its extraordinary session. He said his country would also strongly support the Moroccan proposal for the setting up of another committee which will visit Moscow.

Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said the proposed committee would consider the question of Soviet troop withdrawal without recognizing the Babrak Karmal regime as the legal government of Afghanistan. About the collective security arrangement for the Muslim countries, he said it was their sincere desire that the Muslim countries should go together in all fields. For this they would have to create a common political will and consider the Islamic world as a single and united community.

Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has said the solution of the problem of Afghan refugees lay in solving the crux of the matter which led to its creation.

Malaysian Minister on Conference Stand

BK211533 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Malaysia has criticized the attitude of certain west Asian countries for their pro-Soviet stand which had prevented the Islamic conference in Islamabad from arriving at an early consensus on Afghanistan. Here now is a report from our correspondent Lukman Halim:

[Begin recording] The head of the Malaysian delegation to the conference, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, regretted the attitude of certain Arab delgates who had recognized the Kabul regime of Babrak Karmal and for their pro-Soviet stand in the conference. He said while they expected the other Muslim countries to give unequivocal support over the question of Palestine, they are trying to dilly-dally over Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the Soviet-supported Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. He was unhappy with the progress of the Political Committee in dealing with the Afghan issue. He pointed out those countries were vocal in their condemnation of the American bases in the Middle East. However, when it came to the question of Soviet aggression, they seemed to balk and this had further complicated matters in solving the Afghan issue and getting the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Tengku Rithauddeen said such attitudes would only affect Muslim solidarity which was so vital in facing threat and aggression against another Muslim country. He stressed what Muslim countries should adopt would be a corcept of Islamic nonalignment which would be taking no side in dealing with problems facing any Muslim country.

Tengku Rithauddeen also regretted the attitudes of those delegates for their indifference towards ASEAN's efforts in solving the Kampuchean problem.

Until yesterday tne Political Committee had still not finalized its works on the various issues discussed. Meanwhile, the Administrative and Finance Committee had formed a three-nation committee comprising of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Zambia to supervise the donations received for refugees. Malaysia had donated a sum of $185,000 and Saudi Arabia $25 million for the Afghan refugees. Lukman Halim reporting from Rawalpindi. [end recording]

PLO Delegate on Jerusalem

BK220314 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Leader of PLO delegation to the [Islamic] Conference Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer told a news conference in Islamabad this afternoon that all the resolutions relating to the Middle East--particularly on Palestine and holy city of Jerusalem--have been unanimously adopted by the conference. He said the resolution put forward by the Palestine Liberation Organization condemning the latest Israeli move to annex the holy city have also received the full support of the Muslim countries. The resolution asks for a special meeting of the UN Security Council to declare the Israeli move as null and void.

Haq Receives Saudi Minister

LD211228 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1117 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Islamabad--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, at noon today in his office at the conference building. During the meeting the two sides dealt with a number of Islamic issues, issues of common interest and bilateral relations.

SOVIET FIRST DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN KABUL

GF211732 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Soviet First Deputy Minister of Justice Aleksandr Yakovlevich Sukharev arrived in Kabul today at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Ministry of Justice. During his stay in Kabul the distinguished Soviet guest is scheduled to hold talks with Afghan officials on judicial and parliamentary affairs.

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER BORDER TALKS

GF211725 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Ambassador (Zaykin) left Kabul today. The delegation took part in the 19th session of talks on border affairs between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO ATTEND FIRST TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD211736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] The first Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] teachers congress will be held on Saturday, 24 May, in Kabul. "Delegations from the friendly countries of the USSR, Poland, Cuba and Hungary arrived in Kabul today to take part in the congress. They were welcomed at the Kabul international airport by senior lecturer Dr Faqir Mohammad Ya'qobi, first deputy of the Ministry of Education and Training; general directors of this ministry; an envoy of the Foreign Ministry protocol department; and the Soviet, Polish, Cuban and Hungarian ambassadors to Kabul and members of these embassies.

"Delegations from the friendly countries of the GDR, CSSR, MPR and Bulgaria also arrived in Kabul this afternoon to participate in the first DRA teachers congress." They were welcomed by Ya'qobi and their respective embassy staffs.

CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

LD211735 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] "'Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of culture and information, left for Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, heading a delegation on the invitation of the USSR party and government, to take part in the international film festival there.

"At the Kabul international airport, ministers of commerce, mines and industry, agriculture and land reform; personnel of the Information and Culture Ministry; some general directors of central departments and directors general of publishing institutes were present to see Majid Sarboland off."

In this festival a film called, "The Revolution Is Continuing," which was made by the Afghan film organization and the Soviet Uzbekistan film studios shall be shown to some 400 delegates from around the world.

KABUL CITES KORAN ON PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES

GF211855 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Editorial published by daily HEYWAD: "Afghanistan's Call Is Compatible With Islamic, Afghan and Humane Principles"--no date given]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] desires peaceful coexistance with its neighbors so that everyone can enjoy a quiet and happy life in a spirit of fraternity and friendship. Afghanistan supports talks and negotiations to settle differences. The DRA declaration of 14 May is compatible with Islamic, Afghan and humane principles. The Koran says: "Believers are brothers. Make peace among brothers."

Afghanistan firmly believes in this. Therefore, it has submitted its proposal for the implementation of this great dictum. It believes that the masses of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran are brothers. If there are differences among brothers, we are prepared to resolve them through talks and negotiations, understanding and consultations. The Koran urges Muslims to consult among themselves. It says: "They [should] resolve their affairs through consultation," and "consult them in the matter."

Islam advocates that killing a Muslim and premeditated murder are great sins. The Koran says: "He who intentionally kills a believer will be penalized by hell." He who kills Afghan Muslims or creates enmity and hatred among them so that they fight among themselves, or encourages other Muslims to kill Muslims of Afghanistan, is committing an act that is contrary to the religion of God and his Prophet.

Negotiations, reconcilation [sulh] and peace have special importance in the traditions of the proud Afghan people. When personal, village or tribal differences occur among the Afghan people, the disputants resort to an arbiter to resolve the differences. He who does not attend the arbiter's council, or attends but rejects the judgment, is deemed defeated and is treated with disdain. He who refuses the tribal council's judgment is considered impudent according to Afghan tradition.

Afghanistan respects and accepts the arbiter's council and believes it to be the best authority to resove differences. In accordance with its national traditions and culture, Afghanistan proposes an arbiter's council. Our neighbors, and especially the Muslim countries, have similar traditions and historical and cultural relations. We expect these countries to respect our traditions and culture, to be prepared to resolve differences through consultations and understanding, and to pave the way for fraternity, friendhship and fruitful cooperation.

SOVIET FOPCES SAID TO MEET STRONG RESISTANCE IN GHANZI

AFP Report

BK211551 Hong Kong AFP in English 1539 GMT 21 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 21 May (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan Government forces have withdrawn after a two-week futile offensive to dislodge Afghan rebels from the mountain stronghold in Ghazni Province, diplomatic sources said here today quoting reports from within Afghanistan.

At least 275 Soviets were killed and an estimated 400 sustained injuries in the fierce fighting around Jaghatu, about 170 km southwest of the Afghan capital, the sources said.

About 20 Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles were also damaged in the offensive, described as one of the heaviest in the two-year-old civil war in Afghanistan. The sources could not give the Afghan casualties.

The withdrawing Soviet troops have assembled at Jaghori, further west in Ghazni Province, which is primarily inhabited by Hazara tribesmen, spearheading the resistance against the Russians, the sources said. The diplomats quoting other reports said that the Soviets were rushing 600 tanks and troops to resume the offensive to dislodge the rebels from the mountain stronghold in Ghazni Province. Quoting unconfirmed reports, the sources said important cities in northern Afghanistan like Baghlan, Qonduz, Khandbad and Taloqan are all under rebel control. All government offices are closed and the foreign aided projects had a deserted look. Technical experts from India and East European countriea have already left for Kabul, the reports said.

Meanwhile, Afghan travellers reaching here today said that people in Baghlan, a provincial capital about 180 kms north or Kabul, were talking about how rebel horsemen last week grabbed two Soviet soldiers in the style of the traditional Afghan equestrian game known as "buzhkashi" in which mounted riders stick goat carcasses. The Soviets were killed in the same fashion. The travellers, who were reluctant to give their names, said that at least 5,000 Kabul youths were still under arrest, with many being tortured. They were arrested following a large scale anti-Soviet student uprising in Kabul last month. The travellers said that at least 200 students were being rounded up every day in Kabul. Pro-government Afghan militiamen have resumed house to house searches and were arresting people indiscriminately, the travellers said. Meanwhile, the state-owned Kabul radio announced today that 96 students will be tried by a revolutionary court. The radio did not give details.

BBC Report

TA211547 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] There are continuing indications that Soviet troops in Afghanistan are meeting strong resistance. The latest reports speak of more than 200 Soviet soldiers dead after clashes in the center of the country. Here is Mark Tully with the details.

[Begin Tully recording] According to the reports from a consistently reliable source in Kabul, Soviet and Afghan forces have withdrawn after failing to push Muslim rebels out of their positions in mountains above Afghanistan's main roads in the west. This is confirmed by diplomatic reports in Kabul, too, which speak of heavy fighting in the same area of Ghazni Province. The Soviet military authorities appear to have launched the attack in an attempt to improve security on the country's three most important roads. One report puts the Soviet deaths at 260. The other speaks of Soviet casualties in the low hundreds. Either way, it looks as though the Soviet forces have suffered a considerable setback. Another sign of deteriorating internal security is the fact that the Soviet authorities have pulled Russian and Czechoslovakian technical aid personnel back from projects outside the capital. Their security, apparently, can no longer be guaranteed. But a traveler recently returning from the western city of Herat--which rebels claim to have captured--said the city was quiet and in the hands of the Afghan Government authorities. In Kabul itself there are reports that the authorities are press-ganging young men into the army. The army has been reduced by desertions to about a fifth of its original size. And, in spite of conscription, it has not been possible to recruit normally. [end recording]

SPOKESMAN DENIES INDIAN CHARGES ON ILLEGAL MIGRATION

BK200040 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has categorically denied the recent Indian allegation that illegal migrations have taken place from Bangladesh to the neighboring Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram. Commenting on an Indian aide-memoire on the issue, the spokesman said in Dacca today no such migration took place from Bangladesh to any of the neighboring India states. He said the aide-memoire which was handed over to the Bangladesh high commissioner in New Delhi on Friday [16 May] had been considered by the government, and the views of Bangladesh had been conveyed by Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria to Indian High Commissioner in Dacca Muchkund Dubey, who was called to the Foreign Office in Dacca today.

The spokesman said concerned authorities in Bangladesh continued to maintain strict vigilance on border areas to prevent illegal movements from either side. He said the existing rules provide for discussions between civil administrations and representatives of border forces and Bangladesh assures full cooperation in this regard.

DRAFT SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN TO BE LAUNCHED JULY 1980

BK150527 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The draft second 5-year plan envisaging a total development outlay of 255,950 million taka was presented last night at a special meeting of the Council of Ministers with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in the chair. Planning Minister Dr Fasiuddin Mahtab formally presented the draft plan.

Of the total amount of the plan, 201,250 million taka has been proposed in the public sector while 54,700 million taka in the private sector. The overall rate of growth of the Gross Domestic Product [GDP] projected in the plan is 7.2 percent per annum while the per capital GDP will increase during the second plan period at 4.9 percent per annum. The ambitious second 5-year plan to be launched from July next aims at bringing significant improvement in the standard of living of the people by ensuring adequate supply of basic needs, expanding employment opportunity, increasing food production beyond self sufficiency in the shortest possible time and eliminating illiteracy.

MUSLIMS DEMONSTRATE FOR REPATRIATION TO PAKISTAN

BK160203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1738 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Dacca, 15 May (AFP)--About ten thousand non-Bengali Moslems today marched through the streets of Dacca city shouting slogans to press their demand for repatriation to Pakistan which they call their homeland. Some 300,000 Urdu-speaking people have been living in different camps in Bangladesh since 1971 when Pakistan lost its eastern wing, East Pakistan, after a nine-month civil war. The stranded non-Bengali Moslems who opted for Pakistani citizenship are now awaiting repatriation to Pakistan. The Stranded Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee (SPGRC) yesterday submitted a memorandum to Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq and urged him to place their demand for repatriation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad when he will be attending from tomorrow.

USSR, INDIA HOLD TALKS ON COOPERATION IN PAPER INDUSTRY

BK220859 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0835 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A six-member Soviet delegation led by Gennadiy F. Pronin, first deputy minister in the USSR Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry, on May 21 called on union Minister of State for Industry Doctor Chanranjit Chanana to discuss long-term economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation through joint ventures in the field of paper and pulp in their world countries. The discussions covered areas such as commercial afforestation, affluent treatment, recovery of chemicals and paper machine building.

Doctor Chanana pointed out that in view of the necessity to preserve Indian forests, which are being depleted very fast, the Government of India would welcome Soviet cooperation in the utilisation of unconventional raw materials such as straws, grasses, waste paper, et cetera to produce quality paper and newsprint. He also suggested that as India had made considerable progress in the paper and pulp industry it would be beneficial if the two countries exchange information on advances made in both countries in this particular industry.

NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

BK180555 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 May (AFP)--A former deputy prime minister of Afghanistan Dr Mohammed Hassan Sharq arrived here last night to take charge of the Afghan Embassy here, Indian Foreign Ministry sources confirmed today. Dr Sharq's appointment as the new ambassador to India was neither announced by the Babrak Karmal government nor by the Indian Foreign Office.

Dr Sharq, a medical man by profession, was appointed head of the Afghan prime minister secretariat in 1953. He resigned from the post in 1963. Ten years later he was appointed deputy prime minister. During the regime of Mohammed Daud he was posted as Afghan ambassador to Japan in 1977 and returned to Kabul in 1978 after Nur Mohammed Taraki seized power.

Diplomatic circles here attach great importance to the appointment of Dr Sharq to his new post and do not rule out the possibility of it being linked with the unconfirmed proposal for an Afghan, Pakistan and Iran meeting in New Delhi to solve the Afghan crisis.

The former Afghan ambassador to India Mr Pacha Gul Wafadar was called back to Kabul in late February and was rumoured to have fallen from the grace of Babrak Karmal.

PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK210925 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0834 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club, Ajmer, on May 20, Pakistan's Ambassador in India Abdul Sattar said that mutual good will between his country and India was essential for the prevention of misunderstandings such as those which cropped up in the wake of crisis in Afghanistan, reports PTI.

Sattar said the return of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, an architect of the Simla Agreement, to the helm of affairs and the recent meeting between her and the president of Pakistan in Salisbury had augured well for a future of friendly relations between the two countries. He denied that his country desired to embark on an arms race and said "a developing country hard pressed for funds, Pakistan can hardly afford to buy even inescapables for self-defence."

Sattar said "We do not interfere in the decisions of others to buy what they consider necessary. (?India's) position against the sale of equipment to Pakistan inevitably fosters the impression that Pakistan is sought to be reduced to an unarmed and defenceless state. Such an impression cannot contribute to the growth of mutual confidence and trust, he added.

The Pakistan ambassador referred at length to the Afghan crisis and said the march of foreign military forces into a country so intimately linked geographically and historically to Pakistan's security and defence was an ominous development that should have galvanised a far-sighted response.

The ambassador said unfortunately a solution of the Afghan crisis was not yet in sight. The agony of the Afghan people continued and the situation in the region remained too explosive to warrant insouciance and indifference. The present drift could be dangerous, he said and added the world community had to bestir itself and redouble efforts if peril was to be averted.

Sattar hailed the efforts made by Pakistan and India for making free and frank discussions across the open channels of communication which had helped clarify issues. He said the valuable contribution was made by the consultations held last February at the level of foreign secretaries. The talks in April during Sardar Swaran Singh's visit to Islamabad and the communications exchanged between the president of Pakistan and the prime minister of India. [as received] He said at their meeting in Salisbury the two leaders decided to continue the bilateral dialogue. "Only thus we may deal effectively with the new dangers darking our horizons," he added.

HAQ REFERENCE TO KASHMIR AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DECRIED

BK180928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq has told the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad that a settlement of the Kashmir issue will greatly contribute to the betterment of India-Pakistan relations. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the Indian Embassy in Islamabad had advance information that a reference to Kashmir would be made at the conference. That is why the embassy representative did not take part in the inaugural session of the conference. It was also felt that a reference to the Kashmir question by Pakistan at an international forum is a violation of the Simla Agreement.

Later, a similar reference was made by the Pakistani president's foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi. He said a just and lasting solution to the Kashmir issue will greatly contribute to peace and stability in the region. He also said that Pakistan is fully committed to the Simla Agreement and the relevant UN resolutions as the basis of settlement of the Kashmir question.

MINERALS CORPORATION TO SUPPLY IRON ORE TO PAKISTAN

BK211302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] India is to supply 1.93 million tons of iron ore to Pakistan. An agreement for this was signed in New Delhi today between the minerals and metals trading corporation and Pakistan's steel mills corporation. The first shipment of iron ore is expected to be made in September this year and the supply is to be completed in 7 years. This is the largest single contract concluded between the two countries in recent years. Pakistan will use this ore for its integrated steel plant in Pipri near Karachi.

DELHI VOICES CONCERN OVER CHINA'S ICBM TEST

BK201132 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 20 May 80

[News commentary by P.R. Chari, former director, Institute of Defense Studies and Analysis]

[Text] China has successfully tested a rocket launch vehicle over an intercontinental range of over 6,000 miles. The rockethead was reportedly launched from the Xinjiang Province of China. It splashed down in the central Pacific Ocean and was carrying various scientific instruments. It could obviously have been used to deliver a nuclear device.

China's nuclear arsenal now includes around 80 medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic nuclear missiles which can reach the eastern parts of the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia and South Asia. An intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM] capability permits China to target almost the entire Eurasian land mass and the western parts of the United States. The Chinese test could therefore cause understandable alarm to the world community.

There is no reason, however, why the test should cause surprise. Even though China officially announced its test launch some 10 days ago, students of Chinese nuclear developments were aware that the present test was imminent as it represented a logical advance in China's military space program. Indeed, some scholars traced China's desire for nuclear weaponry back to 1948 when its leadership perceived atomic weapons as constituting an important dimension of power.

In my view a reason for China's restraint in revealing its intercontinental missile capability until now stemmed from regional considerations. It would have displayed a dramatic enlargement of the areas in Asia that could be targeted by Chinese nuclear missiles. This could adversely affect China's ambitions to assert political dominance over Asia and leadership of the Third World. The present test would undoubtedly prejudice China's regional ambitions. But the main reason for China's restraint was probably caused by its strategic vulnerability within the triangle of powers in the international system comprising the United States, Soviet Union and China.

The basic direction of China's foreign policy over the last quarter of a century reveals a leaning away from the Soviet Union toward the United States. Despite its substantial capacity, China has continued to need the countervailing power of the United States in its confrontation with the Soviet Union. An overt revelation of its intercontinental missile capabilities would have, however, highlighted China's capacity to target not only the Soviet Union but also the United States. This would seriously have alarmed American public opinion and prejudiced U.S. support required by China. Why then has China chosen this particular juncture to reveal its intercontinental rocket capacity?

It could be suggested that internal pressures within China are operating. Consequently, the missile test is designed to galvanize national pride, to reduce differences evident in the Chinese leadership and harness public enthusiasm toward achieving the goals of modernization program. It could also be argued that China now appreciates that American support of it against the Soviet Union would remain at minimal level. Evidently, the desire to avoid unduly disturbing their relations with the Soviet Union is a powerful inhibiting factor for the United States and other Western powers to transfer defensive weapon system and technology to China. Displaying an intercontinental missile capability thus represents China's present effort to redress its military nuclear imbalance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and gain a measure of autonomy from the United States.

Viewed in this perspective the missile test signals an advance in China's quest for super-power status. These developments cannot leave India unaffected. The Chinese test, however, vindicates some aspects of India's diplomacy. These include India's call for complete and general disarmament with primacy to nuclear disarmament and also India's rejection of territorially circumscribed nuclear free zones as in South Asia. It further vindicates India's stress on the futility of constructing regional balances through transfers of arms and military technology.

HERALD: HENG SAMRIN REGIME TO BE RECOGNIZED IN 'DUE COURSE'

BK190637 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 May (AFP)--India has decided to recognize the Heng Samrin "revolutionary government" of Kampuchea and a formal announcement to this effect will be made in "due course", Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's newspaper NATIONAL HERALD said today. In an editorial headlined "Recognising Kampuchea", HERALD, which reflects the government's view said "Mr Heng Samrin's government is in effective control of most of Kampuchea, and, therefore, the declaration by external affairs minister that India would recognise the present government 'as soon as possible' is most welcome.

"The argument advanced by some that the present government came into power on the coat-tails of Vietnamese army does not really hold water, for the Pol Pot regime too received considerable military assistance from its foreign sponsors", the daily said.

"With establishment of friendly regimes in Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has emerged as the strongest power in the region.... Its battle-tested army has only recently shown its capabilities against China and the neighbouring states are apprehensive that Vietnam might pose a threat to their territories", the English language newspaper said. "At the same time they are aware that a strong and stable Vietnam can be the only viable counter weight to China," the daily said.

"Most ASEAN members are aware of the delicate nature of the problem they face in the region and that is the reason why they are actively negotiating for the withdrawal of Vietnamese from Kampuchea.... Once it is done, the question of recognising the Heng Samrin regime will not pose a serious problem.

"As long as Vietnam and Kampuchea feel that foreign assisted attempts are being organised to overthrow the present regime, Hanoi is not likely to withdraw its troops.... The real danger to South East Asia is that the Kampuchean civil war has become part of the larger Sino-Soviet conflict and if the neighbouring states persist in assisting the rebels it would drive Vietnam into great dependence on the USSR", the HERALD said.

DESAI, VAJPAYEE CONFIRM MEETING WITH MOSHE DAYAN

BK161647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Morarji Desai has confirmed that as prime minister he had meetings with Moshe Dayan of Israel and the South African foreign minister. Both the meetings were kept top secret and no official record of the proceedings was maintained.

While the meeting with Dayan took place in New Delhi early in 1978, he met the South African foreign minister at Frankfurt in June last year. He said the meeting with Dayan was also attended by former External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Addressing a news conference in Bombay this evening, Desai said that he had been compelled to disclose these facts now as many inferences are being drawn and political advantages sought to be taken. Giving details of the meetings, he said that both the meetings were arranged after a feeler from the other side. Desai denied that any foreign power was involved in these meetings, which, he said, were used to project India's views.

In a statement issued in New Delhi today, Vajpayee also confirmed that Moshe Dayan had visited India in 1978. Defending his earlier denial of the news, Vajpayee said it was in keeping with the line adopted by the government on the subject as the Ministry of External Affairs had denied any information about the visit. Details of certain diplomatic moves had to be kept secret, he added.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Bangladesh Cooperation Sought

BK161328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] India has given an aide-memoire to Bangladesh requesting its cooperation in putting a stop to illegal infiltration from across the borders into Indian states. Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe talked to the Bangladesh high commissioner in New Delhi and handed over to him the aide-memoire. It expressed India's serious concern over the influx of illegal immigrants for many years from across the borders into the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram. This, the aide-memoire said, continues to cause and aggravate various social, economic and other problems for the people of these areas and also the government. It points out that restrictive measures by the Bangladesh Government will go a long way in insuring that the illegal influx is prevented.

Assam Demonstrations Continue

BK211621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In Assam, work in the government offices and undertakings including banks was seriously dislocated today as employees abstained from offices. They were protesting against the center's alleged indifferent attitude toward the foreign nationals issue and measures taken against the employees. However, essential services were not affected.

Picketing was going on at Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of All-India Radio since early this morning. The normal broadcasting and the news services of the two stations were maintained with the help of skeleton staff.

Meanwhile, indefinite curfew has been clamped on Howli, a country town in Kamrup district about 150 kilometers from Gauhati last night as a precautionary measure because of some tension in the area. Ten persons have been arrested in connection with the incidents. Personnel of border security force and central reserve police are patrolling. The army has been asked to stand by and assist the civil administration in case of any eventuality. Official sources at Gauhati said the situation in the town is under control.

The situation in the industrial town of Tinsukhia in upper Assam is also reported to be under control. The subdivisional officer of Tinsukhia and the additional superintendent of police have been suspended for their inaction during the current disturbances which have claimed five lives. Fourteen persons were injured in group clashes that began last Friday night. Curfew was clamped on the town the following day and the army was called to assist the civil authorities.

An official press note released in Gauhati says the government deplores these incidents and takes a serious view of the provocative actions of certain groups. Offices have been warned to be vigilant and take firm action against persons indulging in violence. The state chief secretary told the All-India Radio Gauhati correspondent this evening that all available forces including army personnel have been deployed to maintain law and order. Curfew was relaxed for 4 hours today from 11 a.m. No untoward incident has been reported during the relaxation period.

Assam Students on Negotiations

BK201523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 20 May (AFP)--The Assam agitators on the foreign national issue have expressed their willingness to resume talks with the government of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, in response to a public appeal made by a group of intellectuals. They have, however, made clear that there could be no compromise on the question of deporting those "foreigners" who have migrated to the state after 1971. Mrs Gandhi herself also indicated a similar stand of her government on post-1971 immigrants in several public statements earlier.

B.G. Vergtese, a veteran journalist, who was among the intellectual's group to have made the appeal to both the agitators and the government last week to take reciprocal measures to resume the dialogue, said in a statement here today that President Prafulla Kumar Mahanta of the All-Assam Students Union (AASU), one of the principal organisations spearheading the stir, had expressed willingness to hold talks "in a proper atmosphere regarding pre-1971 foreigners..."

Dr (Miss) Sushila Nayar, who has just returned from a tour of the disturbed northeast, including Assam, said in a separate statement that the basis for an agreement as stipulated by the agitators was as follows: 1) Those who came to Assam between 1961 and 1971 should be declared stateless and distributed within the country so that Assam does not have to bear the entire burden of looking after them; and 2) those who came between 1951 and 1961 may be screened and in most cases given citizenship on humanitarian grounds.

The latest stand as attributed to the agitators apparently shows a climb-down from their repeatedly affirmed demand for making 1951 as the cut-off year for detection and deportation of the foreigners, who are mostly Bangladeshis and Nepalese. The agitators have expressed their determination earlier following the expiry of a deadline they had set to the government to find an "acceptable" solution to the problem before the midnight of May 15 last, to undertake themselves detection and deportation of the "foreigners" running into several hundreds of thousands.

Curfew in Manipur

BK181615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, dusk to dawn curfew has been clamped along the 20-km area adjoining the India-Burma border in Tengoupal district with immediate effect. An official statement says this has been done to curb the movement of antisocial elements in the area.

Meanwhile, the overall situation in the state continues to be peaceful. The state government has ordered the release of 140 persons, including 40 students taken into custody in connection with the recent disturbances. Some more are also reported to have been released on bail.

Chief Minister Dorendra Singh said that a large number of people who have met him in the last 2 days have assured him of their full cooperation in restoring normalcy. He renewed his appeal to students who are spearheading the agitation on the foreign nationals issue to give up their path of violence. He also urged those indulging in insurgency to give up the separatist idea to help in the development of the infant state.

Manipur Minister Amnesty Offer

BK200326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh has offered a general amnesty to the underground rebels if they give up violence and approach the government. In a broadcas' over the Imphal station of All-India Radio last evening, Singh appealed to the underground rebels to lay down their arms and surrender to the authorities to avoid army operations in the state. He said the decision on army assistance to the civil administration was taken by the Home Ministry to curb the secessionist movement by underground organizations.

Army In Nagaland

BK191301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In Nagaland, the army has been alerted along the international border [with Burma] in the Tuensang district. This followed the alleged attack by the underground Nagas last week on some villagers, in which four persons were killed. Disclosing this to newsmen, Chief Minister S.C. Jamir said in Kohima today that the government has given an ex-gratia grant of 2,000 rupees to the next of kin of the victims in (Kimjing) village on Tuesday last.

Student Arrests in Meghalaya

BK201301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 20 May (AFP)--Several hundred students were arrested at Shillong, capital of Meghalaya state in northeastern India in further protests against foreigners. Reports said the arrests were made during demonstrations organised by the Meghalaya students union as part of a three-day "satyagraha" (Gandhian passive resistance) campaign which began on Monday, marking the latest phase in the agitation.

Those arrested, whose exact number was not known immediately, were charged with violation of prohibitory orders. No violence was reported. The reports said about 70 student leaders were also taken into custody as a precautionary measure.

West Bengal Strike

BK171627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] The 24-hour West Bengal bundh [strike] which started this morning at 0600 has been peaceful so far. The bundh has been observed in response to a call given by the six political parties of the ruling left front in protest against the Assam agitation. A peaceful picketing at the Siliguri telegraph office was staged in the morning, but nobody was arrested. In the 24 Paraganas district, two peace processions, one by the Communist Party-Marxists and another by the local merchants, were arranged in support of the bundh. The All-India Radio correspondents from districts have reported that the bundh has been peaceful so far.

NEPAL

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

BK211616 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In view of the results announced by the National Election Commission on 14 May 1980 with regard to the national referendum as proclaimed by his majesty the king on 24 May 1979, it is now known to all that the people of Nepal, with a clear majority, have voted showing preference for the continuation of the partyless democratic panchayat policy with timely reforms.

On 16 December 1979--King Mahendra Memorial and Constituion Day--his majesty had indicated reforms. In the light of which his majesty the king has ordained it desirable to constitute a drafting commission to submit to him recommendations and amendments to the constituion of Nepal, has duly constituted a constituion reform commission under the chairmanship of acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Basudev Sharma.

Accordingly the commission as commanded by his majesty in his proclamation of 14 May 1980 will prepare the draft in consultation with various citizens of Nepal. The formation of the constitution reform commission is as follows: Justice of Supreme Court, acting Chief Justice Basudev Sharma, chairman; members: Jagdish Jha, (Ranjit Subba), Hiralal Vishwakarma, Mrs Kamal Rana, (Achut Raj Bedi), (Surendra Bahadur Shrestha), Kamal Thapa, Narendra Chaudhari, (Mohammad Iqbal Iraqi) and (Dhebendra Singh Thapa), member secretary. This was stated in a communique issued today by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES PRESS ON REFERENDUM RESULTS

BK141601 Hong Kong AFP in English 1548 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Katmandu 14 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa has described the partyless panchayat system as a "national platform" and invited to all people to "join in the national mainstream and participate actively in the great task of national development".

Addressing a press conference held to mark the victory of the partyless camp in the referendum, Premier Thapa said, "The problem of accelerating the pace of economic development and making available the essential commodities to common people in abundance will receive top priority".

Asked to comment on allegations of tampering with ballot boxes and also rigging the poll, Premier Thapa said, "it is baseless and unfounded". On the question of the freedom of the press and the right to hold public meetings peacefully Prime Minister Thapa said, "The freedom enjoyed by the press in Nepal and the right to hold the public meetings without arms will be allowed and there is no question of returning to the pre-May 24 position".

Asked whether the national referendum which has just concluded was the last process of the constitutional reforms in Nepal, the prime minister said, "The process of reforms is never ending, but for the time being it appears to be final".

Asked whether he was aware of the fact that his cabinet ministers were involved in corruption and were unconcerned about the high rate of inflation, Thapa emphatically denied that his cabinet colleagues are corrupt. He said this was the allegation made by the opposition during the referendum campaign. "Had the people believed in this false propeganda by the opposition camp, people would not have given a verdict in the favour of the panchayat system. The process of controlling of inflation is still going on and it will be activised further", he said.

Opposition Comment on Results

OW150042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1805 GMT 14 May 80

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, May 14 (AFP)--Jubilant cadres of the partyless panchayat camp passed in a procession along the main thoroughfare of the city in trucks and motor bicycles to celebrate the victory in the referendum. They shouted "hail panchayat system" and "death to the multiparty". Peace prevailed in the city though anti-riot police armed with staves and rifles patrolled the streets to prevent any outward incidents.

Leaders of the banned political parties who had championed the cause of the multi-party system reacted differently to the referendum verdict. While some "accepted the verdict," others alleged large-scale rigging at the poll and held the results announced did not truly reflect these wishes of the Nepalese people. None of the three major outlawed political parties seemed to have any plan of action immediately nor are they proposing to hold just now any anti-government or anti-panchayat demonstrations.

Commenting on the results of the referendum, Nepali Congress leader B.P. Koirala, 65, said: "I accept the verdict of the referendum, however unexpected ani inexplicable it may be". He continued: "I do not suspect that any large-scale rigging has taken place". Mr. Koirala said that the multi-party side had scored no "mean victory" because the 46 percent votes received by multi-party "are votes committed to democracy" and were cast by people against all kinds of hardship, even physical assaults. Asked if his party would respond to the king's call to participate in the panchayat system, Mr. Koirala said: "I would wait to see the kind of constitutional changes that the king made to reform the panchayat system to make it more suitable".

Dr. Keshar Jung Raimajhi, the president of the outlawed pro-Moscow Nepal Communist Party, said: "Although the multi-party side had lost the high percentage of the vote it had secured, it didn't it had really been defeated". [sentence as received] He said: "Democracy is an irreversible process. The results of a referendum cannot stop it, the struggle for democracy will continue".

Mr. Ganesh Man Singh, another senior leader of the Nepali Congress, Alleged rigging at poll on a very large scale. He said the political crisis in the kingdom had not been resolved by the referendum and "it will become more critical and sharper" in the days to come.

Mr Mana Mohan Andhikari, leader of outlawed pro-Beijing Nepal Communist Party also alleged that "by malpractices and tampering with ballot boxes, the panchayat side manipulated the verdict in its favour". He said he did not accept the verdict "for my part". Mr Adhikari added "two points are basic--a party system and a democratic constitution drafted by elected representatives of the Nepalese people. We will not give up these demands," he added.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Yazdi Demand for Trial 'Soon'

LD211541 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 80 p 10

[KEYHAN correspondent report on interview with former Foreign Minister and Majles Deputy-elect Ibrahim Yazdi: "To Free the Hostages Without Putting America on Trial Would Be a Historic Act of Treason"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What solution will the Majles adopt to solve the issue of the hostages?

Answer: The solution the Majles will adopt is not exactly clear, but what are certain and clear are the positions the elected deputies have clarified; and the deputies are all agreed that the hostages must stand trial. What form will the trial take and on what bases will it take place? What factors are involved? How many of the hostages will be put on trial? What aims do we wish to gain from this trial? What punishments do we envisage for those convicted? These are the issues which must be clarified. What has been said so far to the effect that the hostages must be put on trial is not enough; the issues mentioned above must also be clarified.

Parliament and the Hostages

My own belief is that the trial should start as soon as possible. I am not saying anything new: When the shah was still in America before they sent him to Panama, I showed during the course of a political analysis on the probable action America would take that America would not hand the shah over to Iran, but that sooner or later they would make him leave America, this being the only possible action that America could take. At the same time, I made suggestions as to the form the trial might take, and I believe that in accordance with this plan Iran must put America on trial, whether the deposed shah is in Egypt or elsewhere. Even supposing Mohammad Reza is handed over to Iran, it is essential, for reasons which I shall give, that America should be put on trial at the same time as the shah.

However, the trial of America should not be taken to mean the trial of the few American hostages; rather, the trial of the hostages is in reality the first step and the excuse for putting on trial the deeds of the U.S. Government in Iran over 36 years.

Zanjan Students' Statement

LD211544 Kuwait KUNA in English 1134 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 21, KUNA--Iranian students holding the U.S. hostages here since November 4, said any parliamentarians who oppose their trial would not be authorised to speak for the nation.

The warning was viewed here as a direct challenge to the newly elected Iranian Parliament which is to decide the steps to be taken in handling the hostages.

The students made the statement from the town of Zanjan, one of the fifteen locations where batches of U.S. hostages were kept since April 25.

Iran had already told U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that his envoy, scheduled to arrive in Tehran within a week, will not be allowed to discuss the release of those hostages.

The students said any criticism directed against the revolutionary leadership in Iran would only be to the benefit of the United States.

As long as spiritual leader Khomeyni wanted the hostages to be tried, parliamentarians who oppose such a move would not be eligible to represent the nation, the statment said. The Parliament in Iran is due to meet on May 28 to discuss the problem of the hostages after voting on the new government.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Council was quoted as saying the question of U.S. hostages would be of secondary importance in the Parliament's business.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti did not say if the Islamic Revolutionary Party [words indistinct] the hostages being tried under charges of espionage for the C.I.A. or not.

WALDHEIM COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGES, SANCTIONS

LD211850 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1705 GMT 21 May 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim said in London today that a new peaceful effort was needed to tackle the problem of the American hostages in Iran.

He told a press conference that force or sanctions would not solve the crisis and he was continuing to seek a negotiated settlement.

Dr Waldheim said he had discussed with the Iranian authorities the possibility of the United Nations commission returning to Iran before it finalised its report on the shah's former regime. A UN official would shortly visit Iran to discuss this further.

The secretary general, who had talks with Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington during his two-day visit, today paid a courtesy call on the queen.

ARMY JOINT STAFF STATEMENT ON AFGHAN HELICOPTER INCIDENT

LD211126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statment in connection with the violation of Iranian airspace by Afghan helicopters:

In his exalted name. At 1100 yesterday, 20 May 1980, two Afghan helicopters violated Iranian airspace in the region of Shah Kileh post. They fired on the buildings and tents of people living in the (?region), and as a result one tent and two motorcycles caught fire and were destroyed. They also opened fire on a passing motorcyclist on the road between Tayyebat and (Nesa'abad), martyred him and set the motorcycle on fire.

The Afghan helicopters then approached Shah Kileh gendarmerie post but were forced to retreat when the personnel of the above-named gendarmerie post fired back. They were forced to leave Iranian airspace.

The incident is being investigated by the border authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON UK'S REVOCATION OF SANCTIONS POLICY

LD211933 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] We now have a commentary about the change in the policy of the British Government regarding the economic blockade against Iran:

We had the news yesterday that Britain had suddenly abandoned the camp of the proponents of a trade embargo against Iran, and that it not only broke its pledge with its friends, but that it shifted the word from its big brother, Carter, from in front of its eyes to out of its sight. It will not be long before the professional rumormongers [word indistinct] and spread the word everywhere that, yes, we knew from the start that all the events of the Iranian Revolution were controlled by the British. These individuals, who are usually more than 60 years old and who still regard the British Isles, with all its present misery and misfortune, as being the same as the Great Britain of the days of their youth, are unaware that after the Mosaddeq period and following the cheating of the British by the Americans in the course of the coup of 19 August 1953, the situation in these isles deteriorated day by day, so much so that it has openly turned into an international middleman and [word indistinct], and at present too, (?all its efforts are directed at) defending one nation or government in one corner of the world at the expense of another nation or government.

Of course, a government which has been deprived, after the downfall of the Satan, of many advantages and generous royal (?handouts), cannot tolerate the unemployment of 10,000 workers and the closure of two or three can [automobile] factories which export to Iran. Hence it resorts to all kinds of frauds and tricks and eventually (?departs) from its real honorable British character and puts the blame of disobedience of the order of its overlord on the shoulders of old mother democracy, which has no choice but to listen to its sons occupying the seats of power, lest this current revenue pouring in from the Iranian side is stopped and [words indistinct].

Of course, since their excellencies are seasoned with experience, naturally they have assured the White House confidentially that if the White House does not raise the issue of trade, Britain will be an obedient servant in all other respects; be it the torture and persecution of Iranian visitors or an attack on the Iranian embassy, in both of which it has shown and shows great taste and style. In any case, notwithstanding the gradualist policy and its lack of eye-catching and revolutionary effects in the internal affairs of our country, nevertheless, on this occasion, a gradualist policy in foreign affairs suits us completely. Their colonialist excellencies themselves are gradually losing their honor and in the meantime they are proving to the world public the importance, decisiveness and uncompromising character of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

The policy of divide and rule, which for centuries represented the best instrument of rule by the British colonialists throughout the world, has now been turned into a weapon against all the world colonialists, as they themselves (?ascribe to) the Iranian Government, without any intention by the latter to resort to any such policy, the same divide-and-rule policy, and they are at daggers drawn among themselves. As they themselves say: Even if only one of the industrial countries refuses to (?honor) its words and promises, the rest will lose their courage and, in order to prevent it from profiting, they will inevitably rush at each others' throat and prefer the lining of their pockets to pledges and promises.

In the midst of all this, Jimmy Carter, sitting alone in his White House, looks with amazement at this tangle and despairs at the thought of having such spineless allies and regrets all the assistance the U.S. Government gave all these years to these cowardly friends, happily thinking that, in time of hardship, they would rush to its help with all their hearts and souls and would save its honor.

SWEDISH ENVOY RULES OUT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD211042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0949 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the new Swedish ambassador to Tehran has met the Iranian minister of agriculture and rural development. During this meeting the ambassador emphasized that the Swedish Government will not join in any economic sanctions against Iran.

This meeting, which took place in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, was held for the purpose of introduction. The new Swedish ambassador announced that his government is ready to cooperate with Iran in various field of agriculture and livestock husbandry. He provided the Iranian minister of agriculture with information about the export and production of dairy products, poultry, vegetables, meat, butter, cheese and eggs.

The supervisor of the public relations office of the Ministry of Agriculture, asked about the details of these talks, told the Central News Bureau that in reply to a question as to what facilities Sweden possesses in the field of fishing fleets and cold-storage trucks, the Swedish ambassador had said: We have vast and sufficient facilities in both fields and if you give us more information about your requirements, we can provide you with more information [about what we have].

The Swedish ambassador also referred to the medicine needed by our country and said: Sweden has a pharmaceutical agency in Iran and can provide all the medicine required by Iran. The Swedish ambassador once again emphasized that the Swedish Government will not join in any economic sanctions against Iran.

COMMERCE, DEVELOPMENT TREATY SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD210941 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 May 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Following Talks Between the Two Countries, Iran and Poland Sign Treaty on Technical and Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The commercial and economic talks between Iran and Poland which began at the start of this week have ended, and a treaty was signed yesterday afternoon by the two countries involving commercial transactions and technical and economic cooperation. The treaty was signed on behalf of Iran by Commerce Ministry Foreign Under Secretary Shoja'eddin Fattahi, and for Poland by that country's Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Under Secretary of State Antoni Karas.

Under the new agreement, there will be an expansion in the volume of trade between the two countries, and Poland will do its utmost to procure many of the goods required by Iran.

Poland has also declared its readiness to cooperate with Iran in the field of petrochemical industries, paint manufacture, shipbuilding, the manufacture of agricultural machinery, road construction, the building of power stations and the creation of small village industries, as well as the training of specialist experts required for these industries.

Elsewhere, the agreement between Iran and Poland envisages the expansion of cooperation between the two countries' banks and in transport, especially shipping, and also fishing.

During his stay in Iran, the Polish under secretary met and talked with the minister of commerce, oil, agriculture and rural development, and industry and mines, the general manager of the Central Bank and a number of other state authorities. Our correspondent's report states that during the talks between the two countries' delegations, the Polish authorities requested oil purchases from Iran in quantities they required, proposing a 10-year agreement for this purpose. With the announcement of the agreement between Iran and Poland, it is still not known whether the proposal for the purchase of more oil by Poland has been accepted by the Iranian authorities.

JAPANESE SAFETY, ASSETS IN PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT GUARANTEED

OW210113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Tehran May 20 KYODO--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said here Tuesday that Iran will guarantee the safety and assets of Japanese nationals taking part in the joint Japan-Iranian project to build a giant petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeini.

He also told Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co, (ICDC), the Japanese investment firm formed by the Mitsui group for the project, that Iran will not rely only on Japanese contractors for carrying out the project in the future.

Yamashita, who is currently visiting Iran, met with Mo'infar in order to explain to him the agreement reached between Yamashita and Amir Nasser Koohyar, the Iranian Government's representative in Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), last Sunday on resumption of work on the project, suspended since last year.

IJPC is the joint venture formed to build the complex.

At their meeting, Yamashita and Koohyar agreed that IJPC should prepare a program for resumption of work on all of the 13 plants to be built for the complex and to present it to the 28 Japanese contractors.

It was also agreed that if the Japanese contractors refuse to agree to resume the work, contractors of other countries also will be invited to take part in the project.

Mo'infar told Yamashita that it was important to resume work on all of the 13 plants.

When viewed from a long-range perspective, he said the Japanese and Iranians, as Asians, should cooperate with each other by overcoming difficulties.

As to uneasiness harbored by the Japanese contractors over the political situation in Iran, Mo'infar asked Yamashita to inform the presidents of the contracting firms that Iran will guarantee the safety and assets of the Japanese taking part in the project.

But he said that under the new formula decided, Iran will not depend only on the Japanese contractors for carrying out the project.

Yamashita was due to leave Tehran for home Tuesday night.

ENVOY TO MOSCOW SPEAKS ON AVOIDING U.S.-SOVIET RIVALRY

LD211539 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 May 80 p 9

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Dr Mohammad Mokri: 'The Vienna Talks Should Be Followed Carefully'"]

[Excerpt] In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY prior to his return to his post in Moscow, Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammad Mokri referred to the talks being held in Vienna in the following terms:

"Although the Soviet leaders have stressed that they will not make a secret agreement against Iran, these talks must be followed carefully."

In reply to the question: What should be done to prevent Iran being caught up in American-Soviet rivalry? Mokri said:

Since we remain true to our principles of nonalliance and act decisively in this regard, it is our desire to employ all our political, economic and social institutions for the preservation of independence, national rule, and Islamic, human principles, as well as for the assistance of the deprived nations which have suffered and experienced imperialism. Our struggle with one of the powers, then, should not be taken to mean that we are allied to the other great power bloc, and thus our struggle with America has not been undertaken in order to please the Soviet Government. Our failure to reach agreement with the Soviet Government and the particular stance we have adopted toward it should not please the American Government, nor should it lead the latter to believe that we have adopted this stance in order to please Western nations and the enemies of the Soviet Union.

We judge every matter logically and fundamentally and we act in conformity with the interests of our Islamic Revolution. We try to stop those who, through the use of injurious and even ignorant methods, are continually trying to set us against others.

We make the decisions, not the extreme right or leftist groups which cunningly pretend to support the Islamic Revolution but do not believe in the Islamic ideology.

Today the superpower America and its agents are confronting our revolution, and they imagine that they are threatening our existence.

By using everything that we possess, we are preparing to wage a great holy war, but we shall not seek help from another superpower; while preserving friendly relations with other countries we shall not give them the right to interfere. The American Government would be very pleased if, in the face of its economic and military threats, we made the mistake of involving the Soviet Union. This is not even in the interests of the Soviet Union. It is possible that political weakness on our part may tempt certain Soviet politicians into making the error of imagining that they will be able to secure a foothold here under the pretext of aiding us and fighting America.

QOTBZADEH CALLS FOR 'FRIENDS OF ISRAEL' BOYCOTT

BK191309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--Iran will ask countries attending the Islamic conference to join an economic boycott of "friends of Israel," Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said here today.

Mr Qotbzadeh told newsmen here that this was only a "beginning."

At present, the Muslim world boycotts private companies dealing with Israel.

IRAQI ISLAMIC GROUP SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

JN211903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 May 80

[Message sent by the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq to the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. To the Islamic foreign ministers conference, Pakistan.

May the peace of God be upon you. If your conference, like the rest of the conferences, is supposed to deal with the Islamic nation's affairs and problems, then you should, as Muslims, consider the horrible tragedy of our Muslim people in Iraq. For more than 12 years now, the Iraqi people have been subjected to the ugliest forms of torture and terrorism at the hands of the racist, backward and agent regime.

Brother conferees, you should learn that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq is no different from and is as malicious and horrible as the Zionist regime in Israel, the communism in Afghanistan and imperialism everywhere. Actually, this regime is the most barbaric and the most savage.

If Zionism is usurping the Palestinians' land, if communism is imposing a certain economic and political regime on Afghanistan and if imperialism is defending its economic interests, this Ba'thist, racist, backward and agent regime is not satisfied with any of these practices. This regime is forcing a tyrant hegemony upon Iraq, using violence to impose a strange and backward regime on Iraq, usurping Iraq's fortunes, humiliating the people's integrity, seizing the people's will and freedom and preventing the people from performing their Islamic rites and worship.

Recently, this regime deported some 35 thousand Muslim Iraqi citizens from their houses, farms and stores. It deported them to Iran unjustly and without giving them the chance to take their property, even their clothes. The regime did this on the pretext that the citizens' ancestors 17 times removed were of Iranian origin. Such a thing is not happening either in Palestine or in Afghanistan, nor in any other part of the world.

Foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, Muslims everywhere. The Iraqi people and the Islamic civilization are now subject to a comprehensive war of annihilation at the hands of the ruling Ba'thist, crusader, Zionist and malicious regime in Iraq. The jails are full of tens of thousands of innocent youth. Guillotines are worn out and flooded with the blood of martyrs.

We call upon you to save the oppressed Muslim people and the Islamic civilization in Iraq. The honorable prophet Muhammad says: He who hears a person appealing "Oh, Muslims," and does not answer his appeal, is not a Muslim. Now, the Iraqi people are calling upon you. Will anyone listen and answer this call?

[Signed] The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq.

QOTBZADEH SPEAKS ON FORMING COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

JN220648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in a statement which was reported by AFP from Islamabad that Iran will only hold contacts with the Afghan Government in the latter's capacity as one of the concerned disputing sides, like the Muslim Mojahedin, and not in its capacity as a legitimate government.

Qotbzadeh, who was speaking in the lobbies of the conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers, added: If an invitation is extended to Iran to participate in the committee which Pakistan proposed to form in order to find a solution to the Afghan issue, then Iran will agree to participate.

The foreign minister expressed the belief that this committee will (?enjoy) [words indistinct] complete privileges.

The foreign minister reiterated that the Babrak Karmal regime will be considered as one of the disputing sides and not as a legitimate government in Afghanistan.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON REBEL VICTORIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Six Soviet Tanks Destroyed

JN190628 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The National Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan has said that its revolutionaries planted several mines in the Nimruz region. The mines later exploded and destroyed six Soviet tanks.

The front's spokesman told PARS NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in Zahedan that this operation was conducted under the leadership of Haj (Muhammad Halim Khan). He added that the front is now displaying parts of the destroyed tanks in its office in Zahedan.

Clashes in Herat

JN211826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Afghan Islamic Party condemned the violation of Iranian airspace by the agent Kabul regime's planes and expressed its indignation at this operation.

On another level, the Afghan Islamic Party announced that six Soviet soldiers were killed in bloody battles that took place at the Qandahar Gate in the city of Herat. Reports say that a unit belonging to the Herat camp surrendered with all of its equipment to the Muslim mojahedin.

In another report, the Afghan Islamic Party announced that four members of [word indistinct] party were killed in the region of Shah Anjir in Helmand Province during clashes between the Afghan Islamic Party mojahedin and the agents of the (?Karmal) Party. The report adds that the mojahidin are now in control of the Shah Anjir region and that the green banners of Islam are now fluttering over the region's buildings.

UNIDENTIFIED PLAN VIOLATES AIRSPACE 20 MAY

GF211355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Corps of the Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr has announced that an unidentified plane flying at a high altitude violated Iran's airspace yesterday morning. The plane was forced to return to Iraqi territory after being fired on by a naval patrol group of the Revolution Guards.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT OF LEBANESE SHI'ITE DELEGATION

Meeting With Beheshti

JN2123037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Leading an Amal Movement delegation, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, met at the Ministry of Justice today with Ayatollah Beheshti, Revolution Council member and chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran.

During the 30-minute meeting, the two sides discussed the current position and problems of the Amal Movement and the importance of supporting the brother Muslims in Lebanon, in order to protect the Islamic renaissance and the role of Islam in achieving its objectives.

Dr Beheshti said during the meeting that the reasons behind the triumph of the Islamic Revolution of Iran are that the revolution works to serve God's orders and the people's interests and that it is based on the people's love of martyrdom. Without this belief, spirit, enthusiasm and love of sacrifice, the achievements and triumph of the revolution would have been impossible.

Through its clear and well-defined objectives and through its well-organized political, social and military organizations, we hope that the Amal Movement will achieve victory and continue to work in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

Address By Khomeyni

JN212004 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The official spokesman for the Amal Movement stated the following in Tehran: Before noon on Tuesday, 20 May, leader of the Islamic nation Imam Khomeyni received the Amal Movement delegation led by His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams Ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council, in his humble place of residence in northern Tehran. The meeting was characterized by a special paternal attention, evident in the time offered, which the imam rarely gives to other delegations and figures due to the critical circumstances and the sensitivity of his health. It was also characterized by the imam's obvious concern over the continued absence of Scholar as-Sadar and his great pain at what happened to ayatollah martyr Baqir as-Sadr. The Amal Movement spokesman added: The leader imam listened to three main points raised by the delegation:

1. The issue of Scholar Musa as-Sadr and his two colleagues, the continued ambiguity shrouding their destiny and the need to end this issue decisively, especially now that it is within Iran's ability.

2. The plotting of Israel and its agents against the Muslims generally and southern Lebanon in particular, in addition to support of the steadfastness of the people in southern Lebanon in facing Israel and the Camp David alliance.

3. The uprising of the Muslims in the world in defense of their principles and existence.

His eminence the leader imam replied with the following talk of guidance: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For several years, I have been concentrating on and stressing the danger that Israel poses to the Islamic states and the fact that its expansionist aims are not confined to Jerusalem and Palestine, but have much greater objectives. Israel is linked with the United States, and the United States and the oppressor states intend to dominate all states. As for Lebanon, we consider it part of us: You are we and we are you. There is no barrier between us. I can say that As-Sadr, may God preserve him, was under my care and holds the status of my dear son. I hope that God will return him to us safely. I am very sorry that he is not present among us at this time. The Muslims in Lebanon and elsewhere must be alert and united. At this stage of Islam, the Islamic peoples must not live in the state of disruption in which they lived in the past. Unity is essential, so that all will be one body. This age is an age of the policy of the tyrant states, which have spread in every corner of the world. In the face of this, the Islamic political stands must be united, in order to prevail in every place where Muslims are present.

The Muslim peoples, thanks be to God, are vigilant today and if I despair over most countries, I do not despair for the Muslim peoples. All Muslim peoples must unite and march under the banner of Islam and the rule of the Koran. The number of Muslims is about a billion, thanks be to God, and the Muslims' wealth is great and their abilities are good, thanks be to God. But there is a problem caused by the colonialists: They work through deceptive information and colonialist upbringing to rear Muslim youth in a manner that makes them lose their character and originality and live a state of absolute self-despair. This intellectual and cultural upbringing, which rendered our sons followers of either the East or West, is the great illness and threatening danger. Those who propagate for the East or West in our countries are only the graduates of these universities, which have robbed them of their characters and made them believe that they are nothing. Therefore, they have to run after either the East or the West. Yes, our catastrophe lies in this culture. If the Muslim youth are divided between the East and West, most of our youth in Iran were among the followers of the United States and the West. It is the duty of all Muslims, of the Muslim scholars, intellectuals and orators, to work hard to awaken the Muslim peoples. We have our own culture and, in the past, this culture was exported abroad and the world's peoples benefited from it. They took from us, learned, wrote and benefited from us. Our culture is the richest of all cultures. But as 'Amr ibn 'Abd Yakrib az-Zubaydi said: I have lent you the sword and not the arm. Thus, when we received this culture we did not use it well.

Islam offers everything that benefits humanity and the holy Koran contains all that humanity needs, but the Muslims have deserted the Koran. The nation must be awakened and alerted to Islam and the Koran. You see how our Muslim people in Iran have changed to another pattern as a result of their religious perception. They were able to stand in the face of bullets, facing death unarmed. This miraculous transformation was the main reason for our victory. Yes, with the strength, depth and sincerity of faith, the disarmed people can face the whole world.

I still recall that when I was in Paris, most of the efforts at mediation undertaken to postpone my travel to Iran or cancel it were done by the United States. They used to come and talk to me as bargainers or the like. Their persistence and attempts increased and grew stronger after Bakhtiar became a prime minister, as he imagined. From our enemies' persistence that I should not travel I realized that there was a benefit to traveling and I was determined to do so.

They said that the airport was closed, but I said it must be opened. How could they not keep it closed? The thing that perplexed and puzzled them was simply the openness of Islam and the Koran, which results in the desire to be martyred for the sake of God.

The Muslims must realize that they have an independent character, that they have a state and that they must prevent any ideological trend that harms their existence. The call for an ideology to supplant Islam in the Muslim countries is evidence of agentry and of connections with the foreigner. The Muslims must return to the state they were in at the dawn of Islam, when they were able to defeat atheism, although they possessed nothing but their belief in God. They lacked all necessary equipment; nevertheless, they accomplished the miracles that were recorded proudly for them by history. Today, despite their wealth and the aspects of power they possess, the Muslims are in the condition you see them in because they are dispersed and divided into factions.

The Muslims must unite and stand hand in hand in the face of the oppressor states. They must also trust in the knowledge that victory will be on their side, God willing. We in the Islamic Republic and with our small number, in contrast to the number of atheists, are determined to continue our confrontation. Our goal is not to achieve victory at all. Our goal is to carry out our legitimate duty and plead the excuse of God.

I was told in some of the stages preceding the victory of Islam in Iran that we have to concede to some of the demands upon us, but I used to refuse that constantly because we were in the arena of jihad. If we triumphed, thanks be to God; if we were martyred, thanks be to God, too, because we would then have won one of the two virtues and behaved according to our legitimate duty. When we are committed to our creed and principles we will be triumphant, even though we are martyred. The Muslims must proceed from this starting point in facing the great challenges threatening them, particularly in Palestine. We hope that the day will come when we pray with you and with As-Sadr in Jerusalem, God willing. The defeatists do not imagine that anyone can confront the oppressor states, feeling that such confrontation is impossible. Still, we have revolutions against these states here and there. There is the negroes' revolution in the United States, there is the Islamic revolution in Iraq and the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan, as well as other revolutions in various parts of the world.

All Muslims, wherever they are, must rise and unite. I ask almighty God to inspire the Muslims to work for unity of opinion, in order to confront the oppressor tyrant states and to win. I also ask the almight to grant all Muslims victory, might, dignity and sovereignty.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

KHOMEYNI APPROVES SUNNI UNIVERSITY FOR KORDESTAN

JN180956 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received Scholar Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday.

At the end of the meeting, Montazeri told the press that he and the imam had discussed the proposal to establish an Islamic university in Baluchestan Va Sistan, that is in Kordestan, where the majority of our brothers are of the Sunni sect. The university will be entrusted to teach theology according to the four Sunni creeds in addition to the Al-Ja'fari creed. This will provide more understanding and unity.

His eminence added that this proposal met with the support and approval of the nation's imam.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GOVERNOR OF EAST AZARBAYJAN

LD211204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Engineer Gharavi, governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan Province, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic. After the meeting, the governor general of eastern Azarbayjan said in a brief interview: I described the developments and the situation in the region to the imam, and the imam asked questions about conditions in the region. Afterwards he prayed to great God to grant us success in our efforts to serve in that region better than ever.

BANI-SADR TOURS GAS INSTALLATIONS, DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Visit to Borujen

LD211250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0946 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondents on the spot, this morning Dr Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country, together with the oil minister and other authorities went to Esfahan, Chahar Mahal-e Bakhtiyari, Kohkiluyeh and Boyr Ahmad to visit gas distribution projects. After his visit to Esfahan Dr Bani-Sadr visited the gas distribution project in Borujen.

The authority in charge of the Borujen gas distribution plant said in a report: Considering the discontinuation of gas supplies to the Soviet Union and the plan that gas should be used in Iran, the distribution of gas in cities and villages has begun. For this reason by the beginning of the winter of the current year, the operation to supply 200 commercial and domestic consumers in Borujen will be completed.

After visiting the gas distribution plants in Borujen and its nearby villages, Dr Bani-Sadr and his entourage arrived an hour ago in the city of Yasuj, capital of Kohkiluyeh and Boyr Ahmad, to visit the city's gas distribution centers. This visit is still continuing.

Visit to Esfahan Refinery

LD220553 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and those accompanying him left for Yasuj, the capital city of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province, after inspecting the gas installations in the province of Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari.

After inspecting the gas installations near Yasuj, the president arrived in the city and at the entrance of the city he was welcomed by a large number of people. Then, Dr Bani-Sadr gave a speech to the gathering of the people of Yasuj. The president and his companions left Yasuj by helicopter for Esfahan.

According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president and his companions arrived at Esfahan oil refinery at 1730 and were warmly welcomed by the workers and administrative staff of this refinery. They then took part in a gathering of the workers and administrative staff of this refinery.

After the speech by workers' representative, the president of our country said:

It is the source of great pleasure to see today that our call for work and effort has not been without results. The attempt to save the society from threats and from animosity and hatred and to put it on the path of construction is not a useless attempt.

In another part of his speech, the president said: Today, one cannot continue the revolution with words, just as our great revolution would not have been possible by words alone. The self-sacrifice of our martyrs, the incessant protests of our people throughout the country and their brave resistance defeated that regime.

Continuing his speech, the president said:

We have seen today the change in the morale and attitude of these people. We hope that the people's faith in their own ability will become widespread. It is not like before, when people folded their arms and expected strangers to give us wornout or new machinery as an act of mercy.

Then the president and his companions inspected the various parts of Esfahan refinery and in each part necessary explanations were given by the appropriate officials. Then the president and his companions returned to Esfahan by helicopter and left by air at 1900 for Tehran.

Yasuj Speech on Rebuilding Country

GF211837 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, arrived in Yasuj this morning and was welcomed by the people. During his trip to the Province of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad today, the president was accompanied by Engineer Mo'infar, the oil minister, and Engineer Bazargan, member of the Revolution Council and representative-elect to the Iranian Parliament. After their arrival in Yasuj, the president and his entourage were welcomed by the governor of the Province of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad as well as local administrative officials. Later, the president and his companions visited and inspected the gas network project of Zir-e Pol, which is to be fed by the second line of the nationwide gas network.

Our correspondent reports that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr spoke today on the necessity for a sinse of unity and the need for an increase in production. We draw your attention to part of the speech by our country's president delivered in Yasuj: [begin recording]

An Islamic scholar by the name of Ibn-e Khaldun is of the opinion that large cities are exposed to corruption. In these cities the people eventually stop taking the initiative and halt (?production) and turn to corruption. The people lose their human characteristics. And when an urban society moves toward corruption and decadence, the rural residents and people in the remote and isolated areas--those places which have not yet moved away from nature, from production, from initiative, from joy and from constructive ideas--rise up and cleanse the country of corruption. They rush to large cities and invade them, and through this invasion they purge and cleanse these large cities of corruption and lay the foundation for a new government, and this new government changes the past policies.

Thus, perhaps the reason the young engineers, technicians, workers and all of you have selected this region--where the process of our wealth being plundered by foreign lands is being stopped so that all that wealth can flow to internal regions, to our own cities--is because you wish to renew the old tradition by which all of you can become the authorities, the leaders and pioneers of a true cultural revolution in an ancient land which is our beloved country of Iran.

You men and women of this region must no longer behave like the citizens of large urban areas, complaining constantly about shortages and haves or have-nots. By cultural revolution, I mean that you should get together and sit down to see what opportunities you possess, what power and ability you have, and how you can create these possibilities and capabilities in order to bring about proper changes in your own surroundings and milieu.

Naturally, the new government is a government which will render all types of assistance to all active peoples with initiative to the best of its ability.

I hope to God that you will develop and rebuild this country in such a way that the national budget will no longer consist of only oil revenue. Instead, it will consist of the results and fruit of your hard work and struggle. So, if the governor of your province discusses with us the problems and shortcomings of your region, we can also discuss with him the problems and deficiencies of the rest of the country. He can then realize that he has a much fuller hand [more funds] than we do, and if he can, he is the one who should assist us. Therefore, my dear brothers and sisters, there is nothing we can do unless all of you roll up your sleeves and start rebuilding.

In an Islamic revolution, merely replacing a person named "the shah" with another person titled "president" will not accomplish much. A genuine and true revolution is when the people in this world can see that the people in this country have embarked upon hard work and struggle. As soon as they realized that this homeland belongs to them, they made every effort through their hard work to rebuild and develop this country.

If you have a water shortage in your region, do not wait for the central government and necessary funds. Although ample facilities and assistance have been included in the budget for the provinces and their powers have been expanded, other assistance more important than the funds and appropriations in the budget has been given to them. That assistance consists of the fact that in one special item of the national budget it is specified that the banks should use the portion which was called the private sector in the past to replace it with the public and government portion. They should take the small savings and utilize them in various parts of the country for the purpose of reinvesting various projects so that, God willing, they can all be productive. [sentence as heard] So, it is better that the governor, instead of coming to us, should immediately prepare his projects and make use of the bank officials by taking their capital and reinvesting it to start up projects with God's help. [shouts of approval]

When I descended from the helicopter, I saw that the Khuzestan gendarmerie commander was present. He is a very energetic person with a pleasant face and does not consider any problem too complicated. Thus, we will give him an assignment right now: to cooperate with the governor in solving the problems. And the gendarmerie commander should make use of his serious and conscientious personnel by bringing them here so that the people of this region can have complete peace of mind as far as security and safety are concerned. [end recording]

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI, AHMAD KHOMEYNI

ID221024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, this morning Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his residence.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni and which lasted for 1 hour, Dr Bani-Sadr briefed the imam on the latest developments in the country. At the end of the meeting, Dr Bani-Sadr answers a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's question about his views on the recent executions and the intense campaign against narcotics led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali. He said: In principle, those who sow corruption on earth must be seriously investigated. The judicial aspect of the form of this investigation is something which does not concern me.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent regarding Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's meeting with the imam today, said: Discussions were held concerning the situation of the Revolution Guards Corps, the developments in Kordestan and the army. Mr Bani-Sadr commended the operations of the Revolution Guards Corps and the Army in Kordestan.

The same report says that Dr Bani-Sadr also presented a report on his recent visit to Esfahan and Borujen to the leader of the revolution during the meeting today.

EX-PREMIER BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION, CURRENT REGIME

ID201205 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 May 80 pp 1-3

[Interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpor Bakhtiar given to AL-MAJALLAH correspondent in Paris: "After the Abortive U.S. Attempt To Rescue the Hostages"]

[Text] This exclusive interview with Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian prime minister before the shah's downfall and Ayatollah Khomeyni's return, took place at his Paris suburban home after the abortive U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages. The talk began with this operation and his view of it. He said: We must speak about this subject very clearly. The Iranians have no right to hold the U.S. diplomats as hostages because such action is not endorsed by any religion, ethics or international law, particularly since those hostages are paying the price of mistakes committed by others. From the beginning President Carter sought all political and diplomatic means and efforts to free his citizens and knocked on all doors--the United Nations, friendly countries and private contacts--but all these efforts were in vain. Since President Carter is primarily and directly responsible for the safety of his citizens, he had to use the last arrow in his quiver, that is, to try to free the American hostages by force, and this was what he did. My personal opinion on this matter is frankly this: If the U.S. military attempt to free the hostages is viewed in strictly humanitarian terms, then I public support it, because the holding of hostages as it is being done in Tehran is, as I have already said, an action of which nobody approves. The United States cannot leave its citizens held in this manner indefinitely. But if the U.S. military action is aimed at occupying Iran or harming its people, then I do not approve of it and will never accept it.

[Question] But such military attempts could cause many casualties, both American and Iranian, and could lead to something more serious and dangerous.

[Answer] That is, unfortunately, true and would probably lead the whole world to a terrible war. But the blame for this will fall on Imam Khomeyni and those around him, because their irresponsible action is jeopardizing the security of Iran and the world's.

[Question] Let us go back to your political activities. Recently you visited Iraq. What were the reasons for that visit and what were its results, particularly since it took place at a time when relations between Iraq and Iran seemed very tense.

[Answer] My visit to Iraq was in response to an official invitation by President Saddam Husayn. It is natural that I should respond to any invitation I receive and which I believe is useful. My movements are not restricted by anybody. If I receive an invitation from the Saudi Arabian kingdom, for example, I will accept it very gladly. I also wish stability to be restored in Lebanon, so that I can visit Beirut and reminisce over the good old times of my schooldays in the An-Nasirah lycee, where I spent 4 years. My visit to Iraq took place before Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr was murdered. I personally do not believe that there is any dispute between Iran and Iraq. There is indeed Imam Khomeyni's attitude and his incitement against the Iraqi regime. Inciting peoples against their regimes is an irresponsible action. Any self-respecting government or regime refrains from such methods against others. Moreover, the inhabitants of Iraq are Muslims above all. The fact that they belong to the Sunni or Shi'ite sect does not deny the fact that they are the sons of the same country. By what right do the Iranians ask the Shi'ites in Iraq to abandon the present regime in their country and join Khomeyni and his group? Is this reasonable? I met Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and we discussed these points most frankly. I also told the Iraqi president that we have been neighbors since the dawn of history and will continue to be neighbors despite all the passing clouds in relations between our countries. It is not easy for people to change their neighbors, so we must respect our neighbors, not interfere in their affairs, and sincerely seek to consolidate good relations with them. Khomeyni's provocations led the Iraqi president to cite the Battle of Al-Qadisiyah [when Arab armies beat Persian Army in 637 AD]. This was unfortunate indeed because, even if we are compelled to attack Khomeyni and refute his allegations, we must not hurt the Iranian people's feelings. But I also blame Khomeyni here.

[Question] You stated that the present regime in Iran cannot continue and is bound to fall sooner or later. Do you still believe that it will fall?

[Answer] Its downfall is not a matter connected with my belief only. All that has been happening in Iran since the establishment of the "Islamic Republic" signals the downfall of this regime. The continuously deteriorating economic situation, the exacerbating financial crisis, the industrial recession, the spread of anarchy, the lack of security and the risings by minorities and all the other negative phenomena will not prolong the life of this regime, which wants to take Iran back 14 centuries. Despite the recent elections, none of these problems has been dealt with. Even if there were the will to deal with them, on what basis can this be done? Thousands of engineers, technicians, doctors, financial and industrial experts and managers of banks and firms have left Iran because of the instability and insecurity. How can the country resume its progress without all these specialists? Can the religious men replace them? And added to all this is the state of breakdown in the Iranian Army.

[Question] Do you believe that you can play a specific role in Iran and, if so, in what manner can you play it?

[Answer] This regime must go. It is the outcome of religious zealotry. Religious zealotry does not build a state. Khomeyni has no clear political or economic program and, therefore, has nothing to offer to rescue Iran from the catastrophe. Every one of us must play whatever role he can in order to end the serious anarchy in which Iran is wallowing. All the conscious citizens among our people must break their silence, come together and work sincerely and boldly to enlighten the citizens and restore the country to normalcy. As far as I am personally concerned, I have my own political program and I began implementing some of its clauses during the short period when I was in office. This program responds to the aspirations of the Iranian people from the far left to the supporters of monarchy. I can briefly state the basic points of my program, in which I see Iran's deliverance from the present situation in the following manner:

1--The restoration of security and public safety for all citizens by eliminating centers of power, fighting corruption, and promoting an atmosphere of reassurance and democracy in order to encourage the return of all the specialists and educated people who left the country.

2--The activation of the economy and its reorganization on a sound basis which will achieve social justice and eliminate the monopolies, speculation and privilege that existed under the shah and which will exist at present.

3--The formation of a genuine constituent assembly that can give Iran a modern and sound constitution reflecting the Iranian people's aspirations and save the country from returning to the atmosphere of the middle ages.

4--The achievement of a quiet and studied social development that will not rock existing social and religious conditions but will seek to liberate these conditions from their state of corruption and backwardness and from beliefs that hamper the progress and development of nations.

In the field of foreign policy my program is based on making Iran neutral. When speaking about neutrality it must be pointed out that there is no such a thing as absolute "neutrality." By making Iran neutral I mean keeping it away from any military links with any foreign state or with any bloc of countries. Then we must strengthen our ties with all countries without exception, especially the countries neighboring Iran, foremost among which are the gulf states.

[Question] Is it to be understood that your desire to establish good relations with Iran's neighbors will, if you assume power, lead you to return the three islands (the Great and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa) to their Arab owners?

Sitting up straight and speaking firmly, Bakhtiar said:

[Answer] The question of the three islands in my view is insignificant and absolutely meaningless. The crisis raised over this matter is entirely fabricated. These small islands are arid and have no economic or strategic value whatever. Therefore I consider that the raising of this issue by this or that party is a kind of senseless game of bid and counterbid. It is easy to deal with this matter at any time.

[Question] Have you any contacts with the Arab countries?

[Answer] Yes, I have contacts with most of the Arab countries, with the exception of those supporting Khomeyni. They are friendly relations, and I believe that the majority of the Arab countries, despite their fraternal attitude toward the Iranian people, are not on good terms with Khomeyni, who is continuously threatening those countries with exporting his "revolution" to them andinciting their Islamic peoples against their rulers. I am anxious to strengthen friendly relations with the Arab countries and with all countries, because as proponents of clear political principles we need moral support. When those countries become acquainted with my political views, then they will definitely give me the support I need, because the continuation of this state of anarchy and fanaticism threatens stability and security in the area and possibly throughout the world.

[Question] Do these relations include President as-Sadat?

[Answer] No, never. But if there are no contacts between As-Sadat and myself, it does not mean that I have something against him. I am not unaware that As-Sadat is a "problem" for the Arab world, but I have no right to intervene between one Arab state and another in order to widen the differences between them. If I were to intervene, it would be to bring views closer and to help in removing the causes of difference. The best policy in my view is that in which Nehru believed, and which says "live and let live." That is my personal political philosophy too. I do not intervene in a dispute or take part in any matter unless I am sure that my intervention or participation is useful.

[Question] And with the former shah?

[Answer] There is absolutely no relationship between myself and the shah--that is, since he left Iran. I am sure that the former shah will not return to Iran in any way whatever. I also do not think that the monarchy will return. Should it return, however, it will not be as it was before.

[Question] Do you believe that the West should welcome the establishment of a regime different from Khomeyni's in Iran?

[Answer] Yes. Its economic interests aside, the West would welcome the emergence of another regime because Khomeyni's regime is irresponsible and unnatural. Because of the oppression and injustice they suffered during the shah's regime, the people of Iran believed in Khomeyni at the beginning, but now everybody realizes that faith in Khomeyni has begun to weaken and diminish, and contemplation of a bleak destiny has begun to replace religious zeal. Undoubtedly, the West will be happy if a balanced regime emerges in Iran that will help to ease the present tension in the world.

[Question] Do you not see the Communist Tudeh Party perhaps becoming the biggest beneficiary of this disturbed situation?

[Answer] The shah banned the establishment of political parties. There can be no democracy without political parties. Therefore, when the shah left a great vacuum appeared in the Iranian arena. Since only the "Allah Party" existed, it was natural for that party to attempt to fill the vacuum, at least for a time. In addition to the "Hezb-e Eslami" there are in Iran at present two leftist tendencies: The first is based on liberal thinking independent of Moscow and Beijing and resembles to a certain extent democratic socialism as applied in some Western European countries; the second tendency is communist and has direct link with Moscow, from which it receives its instructions. This second tendency is represented by the Tudeh Party. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt that the Tudeh Party, after the weakness and disintegration it suffered, has benefited tremendously from the present situation. It pretended to support Khomeyni in order to be able to reorganize its ranks, strengthen its internal structure and expand as much as possible among the various class of the people. It has achieved important progress in this direction. Therefore, I believe beyond doubt that it is fervently waiting for the disappearance of Khomeyni. It wishes his disappearance so that it will have the opportunity to take power.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a possibility of the Tudeh Party succeeding in its plan?

[Answer] As I have said, the Tudeh is the only party at present which is distinguished by its strong organization. With the continuing political vacuum, I believe it possible that it will succeed. Khomeyni's experience with the Tudeh is similar to Mossadeq's experience with the same party. At the beginning, the Tudeh Party pretended to support Mossadeq, just as it is now pretending to support Khomeyni, but in both cases its aspiration has been to implement its political plan inspired by Moscow.

[Question] The last question concerns your political activities. Months ago, you announced that a political movement would be established in Paris. Has this movement or party been established? What aims will it seek to achieve?

[Answer] There is no political party. It is merely a political movement based on the political program to which I referred earlier. A number of thinkers, intelligentsia and middle bourgeoisie could rally around this program, which will then attract some Iranian tribes. Bakhtiar smiled and said: Do not forget that I come from the Khatiari tribe, which is the biggest in Iran.

[Question] We know that.

[Answer] This program therefore aims eventually to rally the largest possible number of Iranian citizens. It also aims to close the gap among the various classes of the people and to eliminate social differences. The human aspect is the strongest aspect of this program, so it is directed more toward the needy and the middle classes than toward the rich. In the final analysis it is a kind of socialism--democratic socialism, specifically. I believe that the most difficult phase that might face us is getting the people accustomed to sound democracy, especially after a long period of injustices under the shah's regime and also after the present state of anarchy and exploitation of the masses' faith and emotions.

We thanked Bakhtiar and stood up to bid him goodbye. He also stood up. We told him: We observed the presence of strong guard around your house. Do you feel any danger threatening your life?

He replied smiling: Anything can happen. However, I am not one of those who fear death because I am a believer. Fate is in God's hand. Khomeyni's group, like their leader, will stop at nothing. It is natural to take precautions in such a situation, especially since I firmly believe in performing the task to which I have dedicated myself--the salvation of my people and country from complete collapse.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON FORMING JUDICIAL COUNCIL

LD212114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the head of the country's Supreme Court and a member of the Revolution Council, speaking today in a press interview, answered questions put to him by reporters.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, answering a question about the leadership council, said: From the time when members of the guardian council were first appointed, it has been said that one of their first duties was to deal with the laws and regulations governing the election of people's religious representatives to complete the members of the leadership council. Since this matter should be dealt with as soon as possible, it should be given priority. In fact they have come to this issue a little late; they should have thought of this much earlier.

The head of the country's Supreme Court, speaking about the Supreme Judicial Council, said: Two members of the Supreme Judicial Council have been appointed. The head of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general of the country, according to the Constitution, are appointed following confirmation by the leader.

Dr Beheshti, answering a question put to him about the Kordestan issue, said: In Kordestan rifles should be put down, arms should be handed over to the government and the government is responsible to take steps to insure the welfare of the people. The people of this region should be given the same rights as the people of other regions and provinces. If the people of Kordestan want to be granted more rights than those of the people of Yazd, Kerman and Khorasan, then one should ask why. Is there any difference between provinces? They are asking for the same rights as other provinces. The government should be asked why they are not granted these rights. If they want more then they should be asked what they want, why and for what reason. All the people of this country are treated equally before the law and have equal rights. We believe that our Kurdish brothers and sisters should have equal rights with our brothers and sisters in other parts of Iran.

Regarding the severance of the connection between the rial and the dollar, the head of the Supreme Court of the country said: By taking these decisions we are trying to put up with short-term and superficial losses to prevent the fundamental losses. It would be a fundamental blow to be financially dependent on the dollar and economically dependent on America. We should eliminate this.

Speaking about the black rebellion in America, Ayatollah Dr Behishti said: The issue of blacks in America is a deeply rooted problem and anyone who travels to America notices that blacks do not enjoy equal rights with whites in most regions. Therefore, their struggle to gain equal rights is a holy one and should be supported.

AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES CRASH OF FIGHTER PLANE AT MEHRABAD

LD211208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1003 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. We are extremely sorry to announce that at 1100 this morning, 21 May, a fighter plane of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran crashed at Tehran Mehrabad Airport during a training flight. As a result the pilot Capt 'Ali Mohammad Tabrizi, and copilot 1st Lt Mohammad 'Azimi were martyred. The cause of the crash is being investigated by experts of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON WAGE HIKE FOR SOLDIERS

LD211756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 80 LD

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement regarding a salary raise for soldiers below high school graduation level. The statement reads as follows:

Dear compatriots. The salary of soldiers below high school diploma level--who are mostly from working and oppressed classes--used to be 150 rials per month. After deductions, they were paid 130 rials and obviously this was not enough to meet their needs. Therefore, following steps taken by the Ministry of Defense and the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with the unreserved support of the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces and the chairman of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a salary raise for soldiers below high school graduation level has been awarded as from today to 1,500 rials per month.

Although holy military service cannot be repaid by material reward and one cannot evaluate it on material terms, and since the soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are the guardians of the independence and territorial integrity of the country, we hope they will continue to protect the Islamic Revolution and our dear country with devotion and self-sacrifice, believing that protecting the territorial integrity of our country and defending our champion nation is highly regarded by God.

KHALKHALI SPEAKS ON NARCOTICS ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS

LD211322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to a reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a group of major narcotics manufacturers and smugglers faced a firing squad at the order of the Islamic Revolution Court of the capital in the early hours of this morning. We have had an interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali about this matter: [begin recording]

[Reporter] Mr Khalkhali?

[Khalkhali] Go ahead.

[Question] We have heard that last night you condemned some narcotics dealers to death and that the sentences have been carried out. Could you please tell us how many there were and what the reason was for their execution?

[Answer] There were 21 people condemned to death, but one of them was a woman who had been arrested while delivering [words indistinct] and, being a woman, [words indistinct] her sentence was reduced (?to life imprisonment).

Among others executed were six people who were (?leaders) of the greatest international smuggling gang in the Middle East. In an interview with the press, I said that these people had gathered huge wealth and were actively involved in smuggling narcotics to and from China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran, Iraq, the Persian Gulf emirates, Arab countries, Turkey, Greece, Germany, France and England.

They were (?serving) the counterrevolutionaries through their smuggling business. They had once been arrested at the time of the satanic regime but they bought their freedom through vast amounts of bribery. Around 2 million rials were paid, they were released and started their business again. But, thank God, they were decisively tried in the Islamic Revolution courts and received their just sentences, what they deserved.

We cannot have any mercy upon these criminals because we are responsible to this great nation. It is one of the commands of Islam that we uproot these criminals for the sake of the safety and comfort of the people, the youth and people's daughters. Of course, people can participate in this matter by making these gangs known to us with sufficient documents and explanations.

[Question] Excuse me, were all those executed possessors of heroin (?of other narcotics) as well?

[Answer] They were in possession of heroin, hashish, opium and [words indistinct]. They were notorious smugglers and each of them had a criminal record at the time of the satan. Some of them had been condemned to life imprisonment or 15-year sentences and then freed for various reasons after bribing the authorities. They started to be largely active again at the time of the revolution. They had a lot of facilities and were supported by the counterrevolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries would forge passports for these people, help them to cross borders to Iraq or Afghanistan and give them other facilities. But with the relentless efforts and decisive searches of the Islamic Revolution (?Guards) and the police, nearly all of them [words indistinct] were trapped and others [Khalkhali does not finish the sentence]

The gendarmerie and all other responsible authorities, in particular the police, and our honorable president His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr ordered that all their resources had to be put at our disposal.

[Question] [words indistinct] apparently, 100 kg of heroin were seized and 1 million [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes, yes! They were from the same gang, two of whose members were executed, Shafizad and Shirzad from Zabul, who were number one international smugglers and were active in Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Iran and the Persian Gulf emirates. We executed two of them and four of them were sentenced to life imprisonment. A sum of about 13.5 million rials from this gang is in our possession, as well as 95.5 kg of heroin. We also have about 900 kg of opium and equipment [as heard] from this gang.

We keep receiving other equipment. We hope that this gang had more so that we can continue our work. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Mr Khalkhali, you are dealing with the smugglers decisively, but what about the addicts? What plans do you have for them?

[Answer] The manufacturers and distributors might let us know who the addicts are. Of course, we will be lenient toward the addicts and, God willing, we shall free them, and we hope that the responsible authorities will provide these addicts with sports [as heard] facilities and jobs.

I can see that people are very active, they are cooperating with us. And I must emphasize again that all those arrested were international manufacturers, distributors and middlemen. I must refer to Manuchehr Najafiyeh Tabrizi in particular.

He was a wealthy heroin dealer and he has a long record. He was trying to [word indistinct] the police with various tricks and was trying to influence the court and the witnesses, but, thank God, we were successful and the court sentenced him to be destroyed. [end recording]

KORDESTAN DIVISION WARNS OF DANGER OF BOMBS

LD211746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Sanandaj, the 28th Division of Kordestan issued the following statement in connection with bombs planted in sensitive areas and public places:

The noble people of Sanandaj are requested, since the counterrevolutionaries have planted bombs in sensitive areas and public places before escaping or being arrested, not to handle any suspicious object they might come across and to report to the nearest military base or guards corps base so that steps can be taken to neutralize it.

INVALIDATION OF MARVDASHT ELECTION RESULTS DENIED

GF211643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The political and administrative deputy of the Fars governor announced today that so far there has been no change or invalidation of the result of the Marvdasht election. In a telephone conversation with the Shiraz center of the news bureau for the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he announced that the final and definitive result will be made public after a thorough investigation by the special team from the Interior Ministry which is already carrying out its duties in Marvdasht. The political and administrative deputy reiterated that the views declared previously regarding the change in the result of Marvdasht election are not official.

Our correspondent reports that the special team dispatched from the Interior Ministry to investigate the election process in Marvdasht started work today. According to the same source the team will remain in Marvdasht until a thorough investigation into the Marvdasht election process is completed. It will visit various villages and townships of Marvdasht.

The investigating team from the Interior Ministry has rejected the results of Marvdasht ballot counting that were announced over the radio according to reports from the PARS NEWS AGENCY. It has announced that the final results will be made public after a thorough investigation by the Interior Ministry.

FARS TRIBES HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST SHIRAZ RADIO, TV

GF211710 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that hundreds of members of the Marvdasht, Arsanjan, Qaderabad, Sa'adatabad and 'Aliabad-e Kami tribes, during a meeting in front of the Marvdasht gendarmerie district building, issued a 15-point resolution objecting to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, Shiraz center. They contend that the Voice and Profile does not reflect the complaints of the Marvdasht, Arsanjan, Qaderabad, Sa'adatabad and 'Aliabad-e Kami people, whose rights have been violated.

ISLAMIC COUNCILS FORMED IN KHUZESTAN VILLAGES

GF211650 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamic rural councils have been formed in 230 villages in Khuzestan Province with the help of the reconstruction crusade office, the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the cultural center. Announcing this, a reconstruction crusade official said that with the formation of these councils the sovereignty and rule by feudalists--individuals as well as shaykhs--will disappear forever. The people's decisions will replace them.

He added that in thinly populated villages the Islamic council members will number between three and five. In more populous villages the number will be from seven to nine. The members will be elected by the villagers.

The councils will have the duty of solving the problems and meeting the demands of the villages. Every member will be assigned certain duties by the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the cultural center. He added that a congress of the members of the village councils will be held in Ahvaz in the near future.

BRIEFS

ABADAN PORT ACTIVITY--The Abadan port and shipping office has announced that since the beginning of the current month some 19,656 tons of goods have been unloaded and 43 tons loaded in the port. The same office also announced that the goods released from the port total 20,308 tons. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80 GF]

KHUZESTAN APPOINTMENTS--The Khuzestan governor's office has announced that, according to an order issued by the national grain, sugar and tea organization, Abolqasm Elahi-Manesh has been appointed supervisor of the Khuzestan grain department. According to an order of the minister of post, telephone and telegram, Ahmad Mo'ezzi has been appointed supervisor of the Khuzestan communication center. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80 GF]